Amusements To-Day. Academy of Music - The Water Carrier. Matie Booth's Thentre - Jolus Casar. Matinee, Bewery Theatre - Will Hattey. Matinee. Bryant's Opera House--fih av. and tild st. Cooper Institute - For to ture. Fifth Avenue Theatre - Divorce. Matiese. Grand Opera House - European Stypotheatres Co. Matiese. Globe Theatre Pidestin. Liun Edwin's Theatre-Opera Souffe, with Almos. Matines. Olympic Theatre - Hampty Dampty. Matnes. San Francisco Minstreis-586 Bradway. San Francisco Minstrels—500 Bradway.

B. James Theatre - Morsidi, Maines,
Tony Paster's Opera House - Varity, Maliace,
Theatre Comique - Drivers, Mahnes,
Thirty-fourth Street Theatre - Star Combination, Matines,
U-lou Square Theatre - Meliev Entertainment, Maines,
Wallack's Theatre - Delta Garth,
Wood's Theatre - On Han , Matines,

NATIONAL REFORM TICKET.

for President:

LYMAN TRUMBULL, OF ILLINOIS.

for Vice President: SAMUEL J. TILDEN,

OF NEW YORK.

The Alabama Claims-Will the Washington Treaty be Abandoned ?

The purpose of the Washington Treaty is to settle by arbitration the controversy between the United States and England respecting questions growing out of our civil war. For this purpose the treaty provides for the constitution of a tribunal to sit at Geneva, and it lays down in the following language the rules by which this tribunal is to be governed:

"They shall proceed, impartially and carefully, to examine and decide all questions that shall be laid before them on the part of the Governments of the United States and her Britannic Majesty respectively. All questions considered by the tribunal, including the final ward, shall be decided by a majority of all the arbitra-

tors, in greating a submitted to the arbitrators, they shall be governed by the following three rures, they shall be governed by the high contracting parties which are agreed upon b, the high contracting parties which are agreed upon b, as applicable to the case, and by such principles of international law not inconsistent therewith as the arbitrators shall determine to have been applicable to the case. A neutral government is bound,

"First, to use due diligence to prevent the fitting out,
arming, or equipping, within its jurisdiction, or any vessol which it has reasonable ground to believe is intended to cruise or carry on war against a power with which
it is at peace; and also to use like diligence to prevent
the departure from its jurisdiction of any vessel intended to cruise or carry on war as above, such vessel having been specially adapted, in whole or in part, within
such jurisdiction, to warlike use.
"Secondly, not to permit or suffer either beligerent to
make use of its ports or waters us the base of naval
operations against the other, or for the pirpose of the
renewal or augmentation of military supplies or arms,
of the cravitation of other.

"Steonthy of the case of the properation of the
renewal or augmentation of military supplies or arms,
of the cravitation of other. applicable to the case. A neutral government is bound,

"Her Britannic Majesty has commanded her High Commissioners and pienipotentiaries to declare that her Majesty's Government cannot consent to the fore-going rules as a statement of principles of international law which were in force at the time when the claims which were in force at the time when the claims that in deciding the questions between the two countries arising out of those claims, the arbitrators should assume that her Majesty's Covernment had undertaken

These are the only rules provided for the government of the arbitrators, and beyond these rules they can only be controlled by admitted regulations of international law and by clear general principles of right. Evarrs, Mr. Cushing, or any other of the the most oppressive powers over the own-In short, the tribunal does not resemble a Government's counsel for their advice, and ers of vessels, and those powers are used that the preposterous expectations of these uners of vessels, and those powers are used that the preposterous expectations of these uners of vessels, and those powers are used that the preposterous expectations of these uners of vessels, and those powers are used that the preposterous expectations of these uners of vessels, and those powers are used that the preposterous expectations of these uners of vessels, and those powers are used that the preposterous expectations of these uners of vessels, and those powers are used that the preposterous expectations of these uners of vessels, and those powers are used that the preposterous expectations of these uners of vessels, and those powers are used that the preposterous expectations of these uners of vessels, and those powers are used that the preposterous expectations of these uners of vessels, and those powers are used that the preposterous expectations of these uners of vessels, and those powers are used that the preposterous expectations of these uners of vessels, and those powers are used that the preposterous expectations of the vessels are the preposterous expectations of the vessels are the preposterous expectations are the prepost and methods of procedure to protect and been completed and printed, and was be- presents from owners and importers. From charity are not likely to be realized. this renders it indispensable that any needful narrowing of its jurisdiction and any restriction of its authority should be established before it begins to act.

While the treaty says that the tribunal shall examine and decide all questions that may be laid before it by either Government, it is evident that there must have been an understanding among the Commissioners as to the nature of these questions; and it is indisputable that if it shall prove that there was a radical difference between the understanding of the British Commissioners respecting the matter and that of the American Commissioners, either England or the United States may honorably withdraw from the treaty at any time anterior to the actual submission of the cases and to the hearing upon them before the tribunal. If, for instance, England were to bring in a claim against the United States for damages caused to her cotton manufacturers through the closing of our Southern ports by the blockade and the stoppage of their supplies of cotton, it would be perfectly right and proper for our Govquestion to be submitted to the tribunal; question could be brought into the case; and that it would rather abandon the whole treaty than allow its right to defend its

to be brought for adjudication before any

This is substantially the situation of the

at Washington, in preparing our case for submission to the arbitrators, have set up which the British Commissioners and the British Government have had, and still have, respecting the purport and limitations of the treaty. These claims, they say, are such that if they had been distinctly proposed and insisted upon by us previous to the signing of the treaty, they would never have consented to its execution. They are claims which, in their view, they the honor and severeign rights of the British nation. They do not propose to discuss them before the arbitrators, because to do so would be to admit the power of the tribunal to pass upon them; and this they cannot and will not do. It is also to be observed that they put in their protest at the proper time, and that they decline to arbiis still perfect and uncompromised. Moreover, all parties in England seem to be manimous on the subject; and the pros-

naught, and the whole subject will be unsettled again. But those who suppose that this would necessarily result in war are mistaken. It is true the controversy would be somewhat embittered by the failure of the treaty; but England would not make war on us for that reason, and on our part there is no danger of our declaring war against her. All the political capital that Gen. GRANT desires he would feel sure of making by forcing England to break down the treaty in this manner, and with that he would be satisfied.

In this it cannot be charged that England proposes to depart from the plain obligations of the treaty. She is still willing that the question of actual damages done by the Confederate cruisers fitted out in her ports shall be passed upon according to the rules above quoted. What she refuses to submit to the arbitrators is the question of constructive, consequential, or contingent damages, whether alleged to be inflicted upon the Treasury of the United States by necessity of sending out our men-ofby the general suppression of our maritime commerce, or by the loss of by the cruisers. These questions, as her public men now all agree in saying, she bitrators; she never supposed that the treaty provided for their adjudication; nor ject by Mr. A. T. Stewart, and also by nal. And although the British Government the whole treaty fall, just as we should let it fall rather than allow hor to bring up the question of the right of our Government to maintain its own existence against a rebellion.

It is a well settled principle both of English and American law that remote and consequential damages cannot be recovered; and it is still more a principle of statesmanship and sound policy that, as between nations, a claim for such damages cannot reasonably be maintained. But in making up our case for the Geneva tribunal this sound rule of law and policy has been disregarded. The Administration has making satisfactory provision for the future, agrees | party, adding to what is just and well and that it was not submitted either to Mr. MURPHY. was not known to them until after it had for the purpose of extorting money and grateful recipients of Deacon RICHARD SMITH'S youd the possibility of amendment before

> judge, however, that they will be disappointed. The people will sustain any Adcivilized world; and for many reasons they have from the first regarded this treaty with great distrust and suspicion.

The Custom House Investigation.

The Senatorial Committee of Investigacommenced its sessions on Jan. 5, adjourn- to force Grant's renomination. ed last evening to Washington.

With the exception of Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, the committee as at first consti- the Washington correspondent of the Boston tuted was made up exclusively of Senators who had voted against Mr. TRUMBULL's proposition, and who were personally interested, through their devotion to GRANT. in preventing a thorough investigation. | neuts might name for Governor and Congress-Fortunately for the cause of reform, how- man at large in Arkansas, if no more evidence ever, Mr. Casserly of California was afterward substituted on the committee in that it had never understood that such a place of Mr. Pool of North Carolina. In the course of the proceedings Messrs, Howe, PRATT, and BUCKINGHAM have not fulfilled the object of their appointment, though they have spared no pains to shield GRANT own existence and its own sovereignty to and his military household, Leet, Porter, and BARCOCK, from the revelations of STOCKING, LINDSAY, BIXBY, and other wit- | Senate committee which has been appointed to nesses; and Mr. Pratt has succeeded in investigate his own transgressions. shutting off further testimony by his reso-British Government. The Administration lution of adjournment adopted a week ago. But, thanks to the Senators from California and Delaware, the investigation into the general order robberies and their origin has been as thorough as could be made against the wishes of the majority. The guilt of originating the present iniquitous and oppressive system has been traced to the White House, and part of

the plunder has been traced there also. From the sworn testimony of unimpeached witnesses it appears that Gen. GRANT had on his staff a man named LEET, with whom he was on very confidential terms, having left him in charge of his office in Washington when he went to take command of the armies. Shortly after his inauguration, Grant intrusted LEET with the following letter:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION. "WASHINGTON, D. C., Murch 9, 1869. II. Gelanell.

EAR SHE THIS will introduce to you Col. G. K.
, who served under me from early in the war to
greent day, from the fall of Vicksburg forward as
f omcer. He is a business man of unquestioned injy. His experience before the war his him for
ces of almost any kind. He now proposes to reheerfully commend him as possessing all the qualities eccessary to inspire your confidence. "Yours truly, U. S. GRANT."

By the aid of this letter LEET entered nto an arrangement with a warehouseman named Francis M. Bixry, the understandng being, according to Bixny's testimony, that the latter should pay Lurr \$5,000 a

dons these demands the treaty will come to order goods sent to Bixby's store. Leet still kept up his connection with the military Ring in Washington, and Gen. PORTER, according to Mr. MUDGETT, shared the profits of "the influence" with LEET. But LEET does not appear to have been content with \$5,000 a year and his pay as an army officer, and demanded more. BIXBY refused to comply, and the White House Ring caused the association-BIXBY said he could not call it a copartnership-to be broken up. So apparent was the power of the President throughout the whole transaction that BIXBY believed LEET to be a relative of GRANT.

LEET afterward formed a partnership with Horron and Stocking, with the view of carrying on the warehouse and general order business. Horron put in all the capital, but the interest in the partnership was divided into five parts, Horron having one part and LEET and STOCKING one part each, leaving the other two parts unaccounted for. HORTON soon left the firm, and Mr. GRINNELL, in order to please the President, placed the whole general order business of the port in the hands of the two remaining partners. The value of the business is estimated as at least from \$60,000 to \$100,000 a year. Col. LEET acknowledges to \$58,000 profits the first year, but Mr. the protraction of the rebellion consequent | BIXBY, a warehouseman of fourteen years' upon the escape of these cruisers, or by the experience, asserts that if LEET's net earnings are as low as the latter represents, he 'must be spending his money foolishly in some other way." Of the \$58,000 acknowlcuracy for about \$28,000. For the remainpossible profits which our whalers and ing \$30,000 he finds himself utterly unable to account, and though he promised to produce his books for the inspection of the committee, he has not done so,

It appears that Gen. GRANT has uniformly given his support to the man whom he attention was repeatedly called to the subcan she in honor consent that they shall be | the report of Senator Patterson more than examined and passed upon by that tribu- a year ago, he has failed to interfere. The inference from all these facts should be has not yet said it, there is no doubt that the guilty complicity of the White House sufficient to convince an intelligent jury of sooner than allow these questions to be con- gang with the general order extortioners, sidered and decided there, England will let | and that the former are sharers in the profits wrung by the latter from the business men of this city.

The illegal military secretaries of the President have declined to be examined in New York, and the whitewashing majority of the committee have voted to hear their testimony in Washington. Other persons have been obliged to come from distant parts of the country to testify, but the nati in the hands of the Chicago Aid Society, a denizens of the White House are above subpornas. The examination of Porter and BABCOCK in Washington will, as Senator Casserly suggested, be regarded by the

country as a useless ceremony. The developments of corruption in the Custom House have been astonishing and disheartening to the friends of reform and honest government. The Custom House has been proved to be a den of robbers on the proceeded like a village pettifogger, who one hand, and on the other a great political mentioned in Article I. arose, but that her Majesty's Gov.

Framcut, in order to evince its deshe of strengthening the friendly relations between the two countries and of making satisfactors.

Taking satisfactors provided the time when the call consider the constant of the can conceive of against the adverse tions of The Sex bases been made in Article I. arose, but that her Majesty's Gov.

The friendly relations between the two countries and of the can conceive of against the adverse tions of The Sex bases between the two countries and of the can conceive of against the adverse tions. sustained. Witnesses have sworn to the founded a thousand things which he knows levying of political assessments by the to be unjust and absurd, but which he | Collector, and the overloading of the custhinks will lend to it an appearance of ad- toms service with useless officeholders, to ditional importance. It should also be act as electioneering agents. That these facts have been fully known to Gen. Grant known that the case on our side was pre- is evident from the terms of his letter pared exclusively by Mr. J. C. B. Davis, accepting the resignation of Collector

> rival at the merchant's store, or the its presentation to the British Government. designated bonded warehouse, Such is the predicament in which Gen. ages are exposed to depredation GRANT'S Administration has placed the by Custom House employees and the concountry. His advocates seem to rely tractor's laborers. As a consequence valuable articles are frequently stolen, and it upon the patriotism of the people to carry is virtually impossible to fix the responsihim through upon this line of conduct | bility of the theft. This arises from a dewithout regard to its intrinsic merits. We feetive system both at the general order and public stores. The strange fact has also been shown by witnesses before the committee that the stringent revenue ministration when it is in the right; but laws are never enforced to the letter, but they do not like to be disgraced before the only so far as to bring moleties into the pockets of GRANT'S Collector, and the informers known as Special Agents of the Treasury Department. Whatever may be the report of the majority of the committee, the investigation has fulfilled the important end of exposing the general order extortions of the White House Ring, tion and Retrenehment, which was ap- and the crying evils consequent on using pointed on the 18th of December last, and | the Custom House as a political machine

An extraordinary statement is made by Post to the effect that Senator CLAYTON, whose conduct is now the subject of an investigation by a committee of the Senate, endeavored to compromise with his antagonists by proposing to guarantee the election of men whom his oppowas given against him; and that this proposition falling of the intended effect, CLAYTON induced the committee to issue a peremptory order for bidding the publication of the evidence brought against him! So it appears that this man, who was rescued from the hands of justice by President GRANT to sit in the Senate of the United States, not only assumes to control in Washing ton the election of State officers in Arkansas but actually succeeds in ruling the action of the

Mr. RIGHTMEYER, for fourteen days storekeeper under Mr. MURPHY, and dismissed from his post because, as MURPHY said, " he had made a mistake" in voting with the regular Republicans, fully sustains the grave charge that salaried positions in the Custom House were given to men for no other service than sustaining GRANT cause at the Syracuse Convention, and that the positions bestowed were sinecures Mr. MURPHY, who was present during Mr. RIGHT-MEYER's testimony, has not yet denied his allegations. It appears that RIGHTMEYER was tion, from the Eighteenth Assembly District Mr. MCRPHY sent for him to the Custom House and offered him a place as storekeeper. Mr RIGHTMEYER said his private business demandthat he would give him a position that would not require much of his time. Four or five weeks after the Convention RIGHTMEYER received his appointment as keeper of a store near the foot of week when MURPHY asked him how he was going to vote at the County Convention. RIGHT-MEYER said he had determined to go with opinion that RIGHTMEYER had made a mistake RIGHTMEYER voted with the genuine Republi cans, and four or five days after received a notic that his services were no longer required. Fo office of storekeeper, RIGHTMEYER was paid at the rate of \$4 per day. No duties seemed to be expected from him, and he only visited the store three times in the two weeks. This

order to secure Mr. RIGHTMEYER'S influence for GRANT'S renomination. What is to be said of a Chief Magistrate who for his own benefit countenances such a bare-faced swindle on the taxpavers of the nation?

The bill introduced in Congress by Mr. HANDLEY of Alabama to regulate bids for service in the Post Office Department requires bidders to file sureties for the faithful performance of the work in an amount equal to that paid the last contractor, and provides that in case of the fallure of the lowest bidder, the contract shall be given to the next lowest, and so on until one is found to perform the service. It also provides that proceedings against delinquent bidders and their sureties in each case shall be commenced within ninety days after their failure to fulfil the terms of their proposal. This bill is intended to put an end to the system of straw bids, under which the Postmaster-General has had it in his power to give contracts to his friends and serviceable advocates of GRANT'S renomination, without regard to the claims of honest competitors. The scandalous manner in which postal routes in the South have been jobbed out for the benefit of disreputable politicians who have performed no service themselves, nor ever intended to do so, has excited a widespread feeling of dissatisfaction; and the means proposed by the ingenuous CRESWELL for preventing the obnoxious straw bids-namely, an act of Congress which would virtually have given him authority to disregard the bids of all contractors, and give the routes to whomsoever he pleased, at any price he should see fit to name-was only intended to increase the facilities of the Department as a political and money-making machine. The adoption of Mr. HANDLEY'S bill would probably prove a serious lamper to the great expectations entertained by the Cabinet officer who has already doubly imthe great CHORPENNING swindle; and second. by his earnest and self-sacrificing efforts to elevate the reputation of the Post Office service by prohibiting the poor carriers from issuing their

At a mass meeting held in Philadelphia n Wednesday night by the friends of Col. Mc-CLURE, whose election to the State Senate was nly prevented by violence and fraud, the Hon. B. F. BREWSTER took occasion to say that he hoped to see Gen. GRANT renominated and reactive and decidedly the most influential of the persons engaged in the work of defeating Col. Mc-CLURE, such a declaration makes Mr. BREWSTER'S vehement denunciations of the corrupt Ring which GRANT so ardently champloned seem not only inconsistent but slightly idiotic.

An unpleasant and undignified controversy has been progressing between Cincinnati portion of the funds contributed by Deacon RICHARD SMITH and others in Cincinnati for the relief of the sufferers by the great fire. Instead of placing all the money raised in Cincinportion of the funds was applied to the support of soup houses, under the management of persons selected by the Cincinnati people. Whereupon it is charged in the Chicago papers that the Cincinnati soup houses are a nuisance, and the soup dispensed therefrom dirty, and only fit for hogs and cattle to eat; whereas the Cincinnati papers say these complaints are false, and instihas vainly endeavored to obtain control of all the Cincinnati contributions. As a result of the clamor that has been raised, the Chicago Relief Committee of Cincinnati have resolved to dissupplied to thousands of families since the great fire. From a report by a committee of ladies appointed by the Chicago Good Samaritan Society to investigate this subject, it appears that resulted from a belief, which had somehow obdiscontinued the money applied for their support

A decision of some interest to bondsmen has just been made in the United States District Court in St. Louis. In 1863 BARTON ARLE Was temporarily appointed Collector of Customs, and gave the requisite bond for an unexpired term Afterward he was regular'y appointed to the same office and gave a new bond. When he ceased to be Collector the Treasury Department sent a transcript of his account with the Government for the two terms, by which it appeared he was \$303,000 short. A suit was brought against ABLE and the sureties on the last bond for the recovery of this sum. claimed that a large portion of the deficit occurred during ABLE's first term, when they were not on his bond. The Court decided that the Treasury Department will be required to make out a new transcript, separating the two terms of ARLE, in order to arrive at the amount for which the bondsmen are legally responsible. It is thought that this will reduce the Hability of the sureties about \$150,000.

JEFF. Davis appears to be as unfortunate as Gen. Grant in having very indiscreet friends, who assume to be his special champions. An almost forgotten scandal, which never attracted much attention, has been revived by the action of an ex-Confederate General of the name of D. H. MAURY, who entered a sleeping car on the Charleston Railroad at Chattanooga a few nights ago, and asked the conductor if he was the man who had circulated those lies about Mr. DAVIS? The conductor responded, "I am the man who told what you refer to;" upon which the General stepped back and put his hand behind him-a motion which in Tennessee is understood to mean business. A lively fracas ensued, the conductor using a poker as his weapon; and the General was finally removed from the car in a senseless condition. It is thought that his injuries are likely to prove fatal.

ompany will play "Divorce" in the Walnut treet Theatre, Philadelphia, on the afternoon of Feb. 22, and return to this city for the usual performance in the Fifth Avenue Theatre the me evening. This will be an extraordinary achievement. But on the 13th of November Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM beat it. BROUGHAM appeared in the evening at the Bowery Theatre in the first piece, "My Fellow Clerk," veyed him and his company to the Jersey ferry. On reaching Jersey City, a train consisting of two cars, headed by the H. R. Remsen the most powerful locomotive on the line at that time, was in waiting. Mr. BROUGHAM and his company, accompanied by a number of friends, left Jersey City at 7:52. They appeared on the boards of the National Theatre, in Walnut street, Philadelphia, at II o'clock, and performed in "Pocahontas" to a crowded and en-thusiastic audience. Mr. BROUGHAM and his company were entertained at a magnificent supper after the performance, and returned to New York that night, reaching their destination

Iron coal hole covers and vault lights are uisances that the police or the Board of Health a polish that makes them as slippery as glass, as andreds of incautious pedestrians who were brought to the ground by means of them last snow they form complete man traps, and reveal their location only when it is too late to avoid them. Nassau street particularly abounds them, and a walk from THE SUN office to Wall eet is almost as dangerous in snowy weather

ELLIOT C. COWDIN, Esq., delivers a free lecture got is that unless President Grant aban- | year for his influence in having the general fraud on the Treasury was perpetrated in | is a man of talent, and knows what he is talking about.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

President Grant-His Former Popularity
Causes of its Decline-Two Methods by
Either of which he may be Defeated.

respondence of The Sun. WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.-Gen. Grant became President with a declared and probably a sincere resolution to have no policy opposed to the will of the people. The novelty of the idea, imme diately succeeding the obstinate Administration of Johnson, pleased the public, and they responded with a warmth of feeling not before witnessed since the first days of the republic. For a time Gen. Grant ignored politicians and

statesmen alike. To some extent he surrounded himself with good, honest men, who, however knew nothing of the duties they were called to perform. It needs sailors to work a ship, and it requires statesmen to sail the ship of state. Gen. Grant found himself drifting upon the sea of circumstances, with none on board who could improve the fair weather or the favorable breeze. He made no headway toward any port. found his vessel might drift upon an inhospitable shore. He sought professional aid, and politicians responded with alacrity. He mistook them for statesmen. Since then the ship has been a piratical craft, run in the interests of those on board, without regard for the welfare of the people, whose treasure she bears. Since then the President has redeemed his pledge by then the President has redeemed his pledge by having no policy whatever. He has treated his high office as if he won it at a raffle. He betrays no conception of its responsibilities; he pays little attention to the performance of its duties. His enemies have not had to falsify his record—they have simply circulated the truth. His mistake was fatal in leaving a profession he understood to accept an office he knew nothing about. Tempted by ambition, he resigned the highest military rank and risked a reputation which was once glorious. The people have been long suffering, and have judged him with charity. Aftering, and have judged him with charity. oved guilty of improper conduct or fraud be-ea committee of Investigation. The charge nepotism might have been partially refuted removing from office such relations as proved

by removing from office such relations as proved themselves incompetent.

There are two practical methods by which Gen. Grant's redection tuay be prevented. The first is to defeat his renomination in the Republican National Convention. At least three-fifties of those who voted for him are now dissatisfied with his administration, yet the party organization is controlled by his friends. His opponents wish no change unless it is surely for the better, hence they have been slow to organize. Unorganized popular sentiment can no more succeed against strict party discipline, than a mob against hence they have been slow to organize. Unorganized popular sentiment can no more succeed against strict party discipline, than a mob against the regular army. But it is not yet too late. Many old captains, and many veteran privates are with the opposition. If they unite and say publicly what they are constantly saying in private they will yet win. On their side is not only numerical force, but a growing conviction that if Gen. Grant is renominated he cannot be relected. Prominent Republicans, members of Legislatures and State Central Committees, from nearly every State in the Union have this winter compared notes with each other in Washington. Each one toid of great and increasing dissatisfaction with the Administration among the people of his locality, but thought the feeling was merely local. Each one went home with the firm conviction that it was national.

But Grant will most likely be defeated by what is known as the Liberal Republican movement. The call by the Missouri Convention of a mass meeting at Cincinnati is in entire harmony with true Republicanism. The principles contained in that call are such as every true lover of his country will endorse. It is not to be a convention of bolters or sore heads, but of loyal Republicans for consultation its regard to much needed reforms. Enough has already been heard from the various States to render it certain that the assemblage will be great enough in numbers and strength of the Republican party, and should also endorse amnesty and reform, and oppose the centralization of all powers in the General Government. A convention of those favoring such principles might then be called to meet soon after Grant's Philadelphia Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice-Prestient. If at this second and of corruption. There be diminished in a victory so signal there be diminished in y when the buttle-field extended over the de country? Grant's own reputed friends in to think not. They are even now tremer, and may soon, like rats, desert a sinking

KATE FIELD ON ENGLISH SNORBERY She Henrs Charles Kingsley Preach-Middle Age Nousense in the Nineteenth Century.

LONDON, Jan. 3.- Now Charles Kingsley.

London, Juli 3.—Now Charles Ringsley, the man who has written such charming books, ascends the pulpit; and I listen, expecting to hear manly words from one who has done so much for muscular Christianity. I see a sharp shout the mouth, and I hear one of the harsisest of voices and worst of speaker; but as we are neither responsible for leatures nor voice, I await to be moved by the matter of the discourse. "And he bowed the heart of the men of Judah as the heart of one man." That is the text for just such remarks, apropos of the Prince of Wales, as would make a leader in any of the daily papers. If the reverend cannon says "as one man" of the such remarks, apropos of the Prince of Wales, as would make a leader in any of the daily papers. If the reverend cannon says "as one man" of the such as the suc

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9-5 P. M.-All efforts to ave the Colorado have falled. The steamer has

A PRETTY CROWD OF LEGISLATORS. The Spooting of the Hon, Benjamin Byas, of South Carolina-Washing Dirty Linen in the South Carolina Capitol.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 5 .- The Hon Benamin Byas, the colored legislator who about ten days ago attempted to cowhide Mr. B. W. Tominson, correspondent of the Charleston News, and got shot for his pains, has again taken his seat in the House of Assembly. The wound was not serious. The account of the fracas which was sent to the Northern newspapers was meagre in its details. The day before this occurrence one Thomas Williams, a colored barber here, learned, or in some way took a notion, that the Hon. Assemblyman was on too intimate terms with his (Williams's) wife. Whereupon, in true Southern fashion, Williams went for the member from Orangeburg with a rawhide in one hand and a revolver in the other. He met him at the State Capitol talking to the Hon. R. B. Elliott, member of Congress from this District. Williams approached with uplifted cowhide. seeing which Byas drew a revolver. At this uncture Congressman Elliott interfered, and told Williams to put up his cowhide, which the latter did. After some hard words, during which Williams again tried to get at Byas without effect, he withdrew from the State House, and Byas not caring to prolong the quarrel, moved off in an opposite direction,
A LEGISLATOR'S QUESTION,

In commenting on this scene, Mr. Tomlinson did not spare Mr. Byas's feelings. He criticised showed plainly that he not only believed Mr. Byas guilty of trespassing on Mr. Williams's private domain, but of cowardice in not granting the satisfaction usual among Southern gentlemen. The next afternoon as Mr. Tomlinson was ster ping out of the Senate Chamber, he met Mr

Byas standing, Brutus like in the doorway, muffed up to the chin. He said:

"Ah! Byas, how are you?"
Mr. Byas drew himself up loftily, "Are you the gentleman who wrote this?" pointing to the offending article in the News.

"Yes, str. I presume so," answered Mr. Tomlinson, "I write everything from here for that paner."

"Then, sir, I am going to thrash you, sir, within an inch of your life," and as Mr. By as said this he unbuttoned his overcoat, and drew from beneath it a green rawhide. Tomlinson seeing the movement, jumped back and jammed his hand lato his trowsers pocket, but not quick enough to escape one blow from the rawhide. This descended with terrific force upon the reporter's shoulders. Before Byas could raise it again, Tomlinson had his revolver out.

SHOT. When Byns saw the weapon he dropped the rawhide and jumped for the door of the Senate Chamber, shouting, "Don't let him shoot. I am unarmed." Reaghing the door he turned for Chamber, shouting, "Don't let him shoot. I am unarmed." Reaching the door be turned for an instant, which Tomlinson interpreted as a movement to renew the attack. The latter then fired, the ball taking effect in the muscular part of the shoulder. Byas yelled out, "I'm shot; I'm shot! Don't let him shoot again." and ran into and through the Senate Chamber, taking refuge in the room of Lieut-Gov. Ransier. Of course Tomlinson did not follow him, but gave himself up to Sheriff Frazee of Richland county. When it was found that Byas's injuries were but slight, Tomlinson was released in \$700 ball, and that will in all likelihood be the last of it.

Byas is one of the most extraordinary negroes in the South Carolina Legislature. He is a natural orator, and with education and becoming modesty would have made his mark almost anywhere. But his ignorance, inordinate conceit, and utter lack of moral principle have disgusted everybody with him, and he has hardly a friend in the Legislature. Byus always makes it a point to get on the negative side of a question, and he will harangue the House for hours in his peculiar way on a matter of no importance at all, or if of importance on the side that admits of no argument in its favor.

THE BIGAMIST BOWEN ON HIS FEET.

Just now Bowen, the bigamist, is making a little fight against Gov. Scott, whom he accuses of every kind of fraud in the administration of his gunernatorial office. Byas leads the opposition to Bowen and defends Scott to the best of his ability. Although for the life of him he cannot tell why, unless it is as Bowen says, that he has been bribed. In his message to the Legislature Scott improved the opportunity to expose what he was pleased to term Bowen's "moral nakedness." The other day Bowen got up in his scatto reply to these two little words which rankled in his heart so deeply. He handled Scott without gloves. He exposed more of Scott is immorality THE BIGAMIST BOWEN ON HIS FEET.

Sir: This morning my wife applied at the box office of the Grand Opera House to secure a private box for the afternoon perform-

ance of the "Great European Circus In taking the box she expressed her intention of bringing the children and their nurses, and She bought the tickets, and on presenting her-She bought the tickets, and on presenting herself and children, with their colored nurses, at the door, was informed that colored people were not admitted. Application to the box office resulted in a confirmation of this mandate, and my wife and children were compelled to retire because our servants were colored.

As it is well for the public to know where to go, as well as where not to go, I may add that my family enjoyed themselves highly at the Fourteenth Street Circus.

T. T. B. NEW YORK, Feb. 7. NEW YORK, Feb. 7.

An Arctic Winter in Iowa-Eight Persons

Frozen to Death. Stoux City, Feb. 8 .- A. M. Wilcox, who has returned from Plymouth county, says that three residents of that county started with a team for "Broken Kettle" for wood, but were overtaken by the storm on the memorable Satare a morning. Two of the men dug into a nuge snowdrift, while the other man proceeded on his way with the xeam. The men in the drift remained there a day and a half before they lared to venture out. The man who kept on his way, together with the team, was found a dayor way, together with the team, was found a dayor was ince frozen to death near Sutton's Home, liften miles above this city.

As far as positively known, eight persons were as the state of the As far as positively known, eight persons wer frozen to death during this storm, within a ra-dius of fifteen miles of this place. The loss of stock within the same knits has been invasi-

THE THIRD AV. BANK RUN.

STILL MAKING A PRETENCE OF PAYING ITS DEPOSITORS.

But Delaying the Payments in the tiene of Tiring the Depositors Out The Deposi-tors who were not Paid Yesterday. The run on the Third Avenue Say Bank was continued yesterday. The lit forming at an early hour, and at 9:15 A. M. outside were admitted. At 10 o'clock persons were in line inside, walcining teller to begin his manipulation of the green backs. The first man paid wears at through which he could see years \$2,200. A number of substitute bank, the business having been ed to a all found in the line without book

As the ma

them. Payments were continued through the day in the usual deliberate way. Just before 3 o'clork a gentleman drew about \$3,000. It made a pile in the denominations paid out. He tied it in his handkerchief, making a bundle about the size and shape of a brick. He tried to get the brick into his pocket. He couldn't. A police officer tried it, first in one pocket, then in another. No go, Another officer tried it and failed. The gentle man's pockets were large, but his pile was larger, and all looked on delighted at the sublime and remarkable spectacle of a man who was per remarkable speciatio of a man who was possessed of "more money than he could sud into his pockets."

When 3 o'clock came, it put a damper on the feelings of a number of depositors who had been wistfully watching the clock.

Thirty-two persons remained unpoid yesferday afternoon. One of them said that he had been at the bank since 2 o'clock in the normal since 2 of them.

jority of the principals arm the s

been at the bank since? o'clock in the TWO FIVE HUNDRED DOLLAR GRUDNESCES

WHO MADE THE PURY RAD INVESTMENT? The reporter on Wednesday conversed with one of the Trustees of the bank. The Trustee thought that some of the bank officials had received far more blame than was due them. He said of Mr. Spencer K. Green who has heretofore borne to brunt of the disastrous speculation in Atlantia Mail:

"Mr. Green does not deserve the blame which

"Mr. Green does not deserve the blame which has been sought to be attached to him for that transaction. He was not even the foremost man in the operation."
Reporter -Who was? It is well known that Mr. Green was a Director in the Atlantic Mail Company at that time, and the general belief seems to be that he was the gentleman most prominent in the matter.

Trustee—i know it, but it is not so, and I don't think that Mr. Green should have so much censure for an operation in which he was not the foremost man. At the time that that loan wa, made Judge Kelly was

A MEMBER OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A MEMBER OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE, A MEMBER OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE, and D. D. T. Marshall was also a member of the committee. Judge Kelly was the most active man in the matter, and he favored further operations in the stock, Mr. Green protested, as well as others, against further loans on the stock, and the final result of the matter was that Judge Kelly was deposed, or resigned his position as Secretary, and he subsequently resigned his position as Trustee, as did Mr. Marshall afterward started the Security Savings Bank, of which Judge Kelly is a Trustee. The Judge is now President of the Fifth National.

A TIMELY RESIGNATION.

A GREAT OIL FIRE.

Two Tank Cars Smashed and a Freight From the Port Jerem Gazette, Feb.

brought before de courts to answer just such charges and the large pretty one to get up the charges and the large pretty one to get up the dis yere Assembly and brade de Governor. All with a magnificent sweep Mr Byss resumed his seat. Mr. Bowen appealed to the Speaker for protection of a man who he said "could be bought at any time for \$5.

Mr. Bowen appealed to the Speaker for protection of the magnificent sweep Mr Byss is so unpopular with the colored people here, that with few exceptions they justify the clarest claim by Mr. Tombinson in defending limited.

The Proposed Statue of Horace Greeley in Printing House Square.

The undersigned agree to pay the sums of money set opposite their respective names for the purpose of procuring a bronze statue of Horace Greeley, to be erected in Printing House Square, on the vacant space in front of the new Status Z. Jung office, opposite the statue of Benjamin Frankin at the other end of the square. It is understood that designs for the proposed statue of Horace Greeley are to be invited from all sculptors who may wish to furnish them; and that a committee of a least three competent persons shall select the one to be adopted.

NEW YORK, February, 1872.

Subscriptions may be sent to Delare Markin Live of the Academy of Music, At two o'cheek, Madame Parepa-Rosa and Mrs. Seguin appear in Balfo's always pleasantland popular "Bohemian Girl," and this evening an opera entirely new to this city and the work of a great French composer will be represented. It is entitled "The Water Carrier," Cherubini, its author, was esteemed by Beethoven as the foremat and more taking musik, bore away the palm of popular applause from the learned and pains-taking France-Halian.

A Chance for Grant to Declare Markial Law. To the Editor of the Sam.

A Chance for Grant to Declare Markial Law. To the Editor of the Sam.

A Chance for Grant to Declare Markial Law. To the Editor of the Sam.

Sin: This morning my wife applied at the box office of the Grant Opera House to secure a private box for the af

from spreading.
The loss to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is very heavy.

A Truly Good Deacon at the Opera.

From the Ohio State Journal.

The most attractive figure at the Nilsson Operain Cincinnal, we are bold by visitors, is that of Dracon R -d S -h. Dressed in an irreprochable lavender cravat and clawhammer coat, with his blonde hair flowing in frizzled ringlets of ravishing workmanship, he is a joy forever. His gloves are the envy and despair of the young bucks of the Queen City. His generous hands are first encased in canvas covering from one of Phipps's sugar-cured hams, to corset them into shape; then this is covered with green kid of the linest quality by the base-ball maker of the Red Stockings. Cockerill says he would be willing to die if he could achieve such a pair of gloves, and Halstead would give an eight-cylinder press to have such hair.